

WISCONSIN IN CONGRESS.

For several months past we have had a good deal of respect for the Milwaukee Sentinel for its independent and fearless course in discussing certain questions of public interest. Many times it has been right and just; sometimes it has been severe and wrong. As regards the Hospital extravagance, the School Book swindle, the Industrial School for Girls, and many other questions in which the people are deeply interested, we believe the Sentinel expressed the sentiment of a very large majority of the taxpayers in Wisconsin. Concerning Governor Smith and the Railway Commissioners, the appointment of Jack Turner, and the Wisconsin delegation in Congress, we think the Sentinel over-reached the bounds of just, independent journalism. On Monday, it criticized the State delegation in Congress, and in the course of the article it said: "The standing of a State is largely dependent on the men it sends to Congress—yet there is hardly a man in the entire Wisconsin delegation who would be selected by the free choice of his neighbors to serve on a commission for the location of a county road." While this may be literally true, that hardly one of them would be competent to lay out a county road (and probably a fit road commissioner cannot be found in Congress) the intention of the Sentinel was to belittle the members, thus placing them in a false light before the public. This is not the independent journalism which is just. Again the Sentinel says that "the God-forsaken States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and even the Territory of Utah, have better representatives." This is stating a point not warranted by the facts. None of the States named have prominent leaders in the House, and omitting Hill, of Georgia, and Lamar, of Mississippi, who are not represented in the Senate by ability which in any wise can be called brilliant.

The sickening praise of the State Journal is worse than the Sentinel's criticism, and between the two the Wisconsin delegation has not been treated fairly. The Sentinel must remember that our delegation in Congress is, with the exception of Williams and Lynde, entirely new. None of them ever before served in Congress. A majority of them are men of good ability, and in time will make substantial members. Williams has been in Congress nearly six years and takes a more active part in the debates than any other representative from this State. His experience in the House, his knowledge of the rules, his ability to take a hand in general debate, have made him somewhat conspicuous member for the last two or three years. On nearly all questions of great public interest he has taken his part. Lynde hasn't done much, though he is on his third year. The other six have hardly been heard of, except Hazelton, when he made a very beautiful speech on the death of Morton. Hazelton is a man of excellent ability, ready in debate, eloquent, dashing in style, and in due season will make a valuable member. The others are men of average capacity, and will with a little experience, be able to fairly "represent" their constituents.

Many persons have erroneous ideas as to what a Congressman ought to do the moment he steps his foot on the floor of the House. They seem to expect him to join in debate immediately; tackle Cox, Butler, or any of the old members who have been there for years. This can't be done. It requires time to develop in Congress. We must remember that in both houses are men of national reputations as legislators and speakers. To cope with these men is no easy matter at first, no matter how brilliant, or able a new member may be. It takes a representative almost half a dozen years' experience before he is able to lead and become practically influential. For many years the East has had advantage over the West in this respect; and during the reign of the Slaveholding Power, the South wielded an immense power in Congress, for two reasons—it sent able men, and kept them there. Because the Wisconsin delegation haven't knocked down Butler, upset Cox, solved the financial problem or have omitted to do some other desirable thing, is no reason that they should be set down as naught.

The expanding political power of the Western States has drawn out some of the best talent in the nation, and a portion of it has found its way into Congress. The states in the Mississippi Valley are creditably represented, and are now beginning to wield the political sceptre, and Wisconsin contributes its share in that respect.

RISING FROM THE DEAD.

The innocent and unpretending people of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, were thrown into a state of intense excitement on Saturday over the alleged resurrection of Miss Amelia Greth, who is about 36 years of age, and a devout Catholic. Some time ago she was taken by consumption, attended by violent hemorrhage of the lungs. A few days since a lady friend of Miss Greth died, and the latter solemnly stated that the spirit of her friend appeared to her with the information that she was in purgatory. The spirit also told Miss Greth that she would die at seven o'clock on Saturday morning. The report is that her death occurred at the hour stated, at least all seemed to have passed from the body. The body of Miss Greth was to all appearances inanimate. While in this lifeless condition, the body was visited by thousands of persons, none of whom doubted that Miss Greth was dead. The fact of her being dead did not cause the general desire to view the remains, but that a spirit should propitiously that she would die at a certain hour, and death having taken place accordingly, created an eager desire to see

the victim of the prophecy. The spirit also said in its manifestation that Father Helman, a young priest, would have power to raise the body of Miss Greth at a certain hour. That hour arrived, and Father Helman, standing over that which was supposed to be the corpse of the young woman, called aloud, "Amelia!" but there was no response. A second time her name was called, but the dead heard not. The name was pronounced the third time, and to the utter astonishment and dismay of the multitude, Amelia rose from the bed of death, in an unconcealed manner, and declared that she was perfectly well. The report closes that she dressed herself without delay, walked three quarters of a mile to church, attended mass, and then walked home. There is such a mystery connected with the affair that it will receive a thorough investigation.

Last night (Monday) the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, delivered a lecture at the Tabernacle in Chicago, on the Wastes and Burdens of Society. The audience which heard him was the largest that ever heard a public lecturer in that city. The Tabernacle will hold 5,000. It was crowded and jammed, and hundreds purchased tickets who could not get within the doors. Unless Mr. Beecher should return to Chicago, there will in all probability, never be another such audience seen by a lecturer. The lecture was a masterpiece both in substance and in eloquence. That man does not live, and has never lived, who can marshal the masses as Henry Ward Beecher. He has a hold on the public that has never been equalled by any orator of modern times.

The Administration has determined not to interfere in any manner with the trial of the Returning Board in Louisiana. While the action of the Federal authorities must be regarded as just, the Administration is very peculiarly situated. It seems that Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court has refused to grant the petition of the prisoners to have the cases transferred to the Louisiana courts to the United States circuit court.

The Madison Democrat says "it is the general opinion of eminent lawyers who are best able to judge, that the Statutes have been successfully handled, and that the revision when presented in full to the Legislature, will be in as perfect a condition as it is possible to place it." We agree with the Democrat that it is probably the best thing the Legislature can do to adopt the revision and be done with it.

A bill was introduced in the Senate this morning which abolishes the office of railroad commissioner. It would be too bad to legislate Jack Turner out of office, at this particular time. The Senate should not pass this bill on the supposition that the office was a useless one, and because it has not been filled for the last two years. Now that we have a commissioner, let us give the office a trial.

Ex-Governor J. Madison Wells is not out on bail. He is confined within the walls of the parish prison, in New Orleans. From the highest office in the State to a bunk in a prison cell, is the line of march this unfortunate man has taken. He was Governor of Louisiana from 1864 to 1867, and did good service. Now he is old, somewhat infirm, and his lot is cast among criminals.

Prof. T. C. Chamberlain, chief geologist of this State, will please accept our thanks for a copy of his annual report for 1877. It gives a summary of work performed during one of the most profitable seasons of the survey. It also gives a description of the geological, botanical and physical discoveries in the fields, mountains, caves, mines and quarries of Wisconsin.

A gentleman at Berlin, in this State, by the name of W. D. Williams, is interested in the suit against Samuel J. Tilden concerning the Lake Superior mining stock. Mr. Williams holds a considerable amount of the paper. Tilden so far has been beaten.

The total amount of the premium list of the State Agricultural Society, will remain as last year—about ten thousand dollars. The Executive Committee will probably locate the fair this evening. Madison wants it bad, and Janesville would not refuse it.

The number of hogs packed from November 1 to January 30th, in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Milwaukee and Louisville, is 3,600,000 against 2,960,000 for the same period in '76 and '77.

A bill was introduced in the United States Senate on Monday, authorizing the appointment of eighteen additional paid Commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

Remonstrances against the prohibition of religious instruction in our public schools, are flooding the Legislature.

SITTING BULL.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Various reports that have reached the government with reference to the whereabouts of Sitting Bull and his band have not been disregarded at the War Department. There is a settled determination to make thorough war upon that party whenever and wherever found in our dominion. Permission has been asked of the Indian Bureau by the military authorities to enlist the Crows against the hostile Sioux. The Crows are old enemies of the Sioux tribes, and have been, for a long series of years, friendly to this government. The Indian office has acceded to the request from the Secretary of War. If there is any danger of Sitting Bull crossing into United States territory, recruiting the Crows will commence immediately.

LEGISLATURE.

A Deluge of Business in the Two Houses.

A Grist of Petitions Against the Removal of Religion from Schools.

The Agricultural-Horticultural Meeting.

Fixing up the Premium List—The Location of the State Fair.

FROM MADISON.

Special dispatch to the Janesville Gazette.
SENATE.

MADISON, Feb. 5.
Petitions were introduced to exempt mortgaged property from taxation to the extent of the mortgage.

For the passage of prohibition laws.
For the passage of a law providing for licensing engineers and inspecting boilers.

For the abolition of the office of railroad commissioner.
A remonstrance against the abolition of religious instruction in schools.

Bills were introduced providing for an exhibition of Wisconsin dairy products at Paris, and appointing three commissioners to superintend the same.

For a more suitable assessment of property.
Relating to fencing railroads.

To prevent multiplicity of actions for involuntary trespass.
Providing for the appointment of a commissioner to represent Wisconsin at the international prison congress at Stockholm in August.

Bills were passed authorizing town and village supervisors to issue licenses to hawkers and peddlers.
A resolution passed requesting the statute revisors to state how soon they could complete their work.

ASSEMBLY.
A huge grist of remonstrances were introduced against the abolition of religious instruction in public schools.

Several remonstrances against the organization of the county of Forest.
Petitions introduced for the organization of a Labor Bureau.

For remonetization of silver.
Asking for the repeal of the bankrupt act.

A resolution was adopted fixing the time for the introduction of new business at February 12th.

Bills were introduced authorizing the Secretary of State to refund illegal licenses levied on certain hawkers and peddlers.
Regulating slaughter houses.

Relative to tract indexes on public lands.
Relative to excise.
Relative to fire apparatus in incorporated villages.

Relative to descent of real and personal property.
Defining certain offenses and punishments therefor.

To encourage the keeping of stallions in Wisconsin.
Amending the charter of the city of Milwaukee.

Relative to tramps and vagabonds.
Amending game laws.

Relative to the levy and seizure of property in some cases.
Authorizing the city of Watertown to levy a tax to pay railroad indebtedness.

Bills were passed establishing and maintaining a public library in Milwaukee.
The State Agricultural and Horticultural societies continued sessions. The former spent the entire morning in revising the premium list of the State Fair for 1878.

The cattle list is increased to the detriment of other departments but the aggregate list will remain the same as last year—ten thousand dollars. The State Fair will be located at the evening session, and will probably be at Madison, though Janesville is working hard for it. The Horticultural Society devoted the morning to amend reports and the discussion thereof. The Society is reported in good condition and giving yearly exhibitions. The attendance at the meetings is however very slight.

MADISON, Feb. 4.—Both Houses had an evening session to-night. A large number of remonstrances were presented against the division of Clark County. Bills were introduced for equalization of the assessment laws; for the creation of a labor bureau of statistics; relating to the sewerage system of Milwaukee.

A bill was passed to authorize the Judge of the Third District to appoint an additional Court Commissioner.

A report from the Farm Mortgage Commissioners shows the total receipts for the year, \$20,065; expenditures, \$5,065.

In the Senate a resolution was introduced authorizing the Governor to appoint a commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

Bills were introduced appropriating \$3,000 for the purchase of legislative stationery, and incorporating the Millers and Manufacturers' Insurance Company.

Bills were passed concerning warehouse receipts; concerning the transfer of stock in incorporated companies; for the final distribution of the geological report; relating to the Young Men's Association of Milwaukee.

THE SILVER BILL.
The Prospect for a Vote—The Silver Men are Depending on a Vote—Amendments Coming In.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The opponents of the silver bill will have the floor this week, and at the rate they are now speaking will not conclude before Saturday, and it seems scarcely probable that a vote will be taken this week. Friends of the bill have some information which leads them to think the President will not veto the bill even if he refuses to sign it. He can give it a tact

approval by letting it lie ten days without a veto, when it will become a law, but such an act would be cowardly, and this provision of the law is never resorted to in connection with bills of no importance, and the silver men are depending upon a veto, up waver, and are receiving letters and dispatches from their constituents urging them to let the bill take its course to an early passage, so that uncertainty shall not be prolonged to the detriment of business. Amendments are coming in at the rate of one a day, but the silver men are generally united upon the bill as it came from the House, and will allow but one amendment, and that will give the government the profits of coinage. It is not true there has been an attempt to compromise. Senator Blaine and others have suggested substitutes in the shape of bills they have themselves introduced, but there has been no compromise among opposing interests, as has been stated, looking to common or neutral grounds. The silver men will agree to nothing but unconditional surrender. They do not need to buy votes by making concessions, and will not do so.

FAT HOGS.

Galesburg, Ill., Feb. 4.—Henry Bunt, an extensive stock-raiser of Elk Grove, Wis., shipped to Chicago on Saturday last a carload of hogs averaging 550 pounds each. The same gentleman sold a hog to J. M. Ryan, of this city, a pork-packer, that weighed 1,080 pounds. Several farmers in the vicinity of Elk Grove have noters up the scales all the way from 700 to 1,000 pounds, and challenge the world to beat them on weights.

SUICIDE.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 3.—Augustus S. Eckman, a draughtsman in the Land Department of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, hung himself Saturday night with a rope swung in his yard. He was of intemperate habits, and squandered his earnings, had words with his wife Saturday evening about his conduct, after which he went out in his stockings. His wife supposed he had gone to a saloon near by. When she awoke next morning, alarmed at his absence, she hastily dressed to go after him. On opening the door she saw his body hanging in the swing.

FOUND DEAD.

Green Bay, Wis., Feb. 4.—John Donovan, a resident of Suamico, was found dead on the ice of the bay near the mouth of the Big Suamico river Friday evening. He left home on Wednesday afternoon to walk home, and was found within some two miles of his house. It is generally supposed that he lay down through fatigue, and was overcome by the cold. Deceased was the owner of considerable real estate in this vicinity, and was reported well off. He was about 65 years old, and leaves a wife, son, and two daughters.

THE DISASTER.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—Two bodies, supposed to be those of Mrs. Mayer and Joseph Newton, the cabin boy of the Metropolis, were washed on the beach yesterday, and were buried.

All the bodies recovered from the wreck have been buried along the beach from the scenes of the wreck to a distance of ten miles north. The graves are simply marked by two stakes, indicating the head and foot of the grave. There are no marks on the bodies, and it is not possible to identify the dead.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Joseph W. Huston, United States Attorney for the Territory of Idaho; Thomas Adamson, of Pennsylvania, Consul-General for Rio de Janeiro; Ernest L. Oppenheim, of New York, United States Consul at Gttenburg; Edward Wheeler, Collector of Internal Revenue for Arkansas.

Postmasters—John F. Morris, Meadville, Pa.; E. T. LeCompe, Allerton, Ia.; John M. Barrere, Hillsboro, O.

Ship-Building in the United States.

From the Springfield Republican.
The ship-building of 1877 was larger than for several years, but is not expected to hold on through 1878, on account of the low rates of freight prevailing on the ocean. About 75,000 tons of wooden shipping was built in Maine and New Hampshire, 15,000 in Massachusetts; 25,000 at other points along the coast, while the Delaware River yards turned out half-a-dozen iron steamships, amounting to 10,000 tons. American white oak vessels of first quality, as well as the iron vessels, are produced as cheaply as the same craft can be produced anywhere in the world. Some thirty or forty old vessels have been sold to Norwegians and Germans for the petroleum trade. The Clyde, the centre of English iron ship-building, has turned out about the same number in 1877 as in 1876, but is greatly overstocked. One Liverpool firm makes a catalogue of 213 steamers for sale, many of which are fitted up with old style machinery and appointments.

Cure of Diphtheria.

A Bridgeport physician sends to the Standard the following: "Our advice to parents is—for this is mostly a disease of childhood—protect the feet, legs and bodies of your children well, by suitable clothing. Give them plain, substantial food, plenty of rest, with fresh air and sunlight. Keep them cool, and avoid excitement and too hot rooms. If your child takes cold, keep it at home in a pleasantly-warmed room, and admit sunlight freely. If with the cold there is sore throat, use simple remedies to promote perspiration and a water compress about the throat. In the mean-time keep a vigilant watch of the throat, and on the first appearance of white or gray patches send for your physician. Do not put it off to see if it will get well itself. Twelve hours may decide the fate of your child—prompt, thorough, efficient medication at this stage of the disease will rarely fail of success; later the system may be too depressed to respond to any remedies.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. Sent by mail.

ARMISTICE!

All the Nations of Europe Badly Attacked.

With a Jealous Spirit in the Settlement of the Eastern Question.

Austria wants a Peace Congress in Vienna.

But Russia Objects to the Proposition.

The Utterior Negotiations and Indemnity of the Peace Preliminaries.

ARMISTICE.

Jealousy—Austria Wants a Peace Conference—Russia Objects—The Utterior Negotiations and Demands.

London, Feb. 5.—Austria has issued invitations to the other Great Powers to hold a conference in Vienna. The armistice and peace preliminaries having been signed, it is desirable to make a definite and lasting settlement of the Eastern Question as soon as possible. There seems to be no objection to holding a conference, which may be regarded as a continuation of those held in London and Constantinople, but Russia objects to Vienna as the place of sitting. It would seem that the close of hostilities between Russia and Turkey ought to insure the keeping of the peace by the other powers, but there is a most uneasy feeling everywhere, particularly in Austria.

The British Ministry persists in demanding the vote of extra supplies, although a compromise was offered by Gladstone last night. Russia seems to think that further precautions ought to be taken, and has ordered the mobilization of 44,000 men of the new levy.

The Czar, in a speech to the Viborg regiment on Sunday, mentioned the necessity of holding themselves prepared until he obtained a durable peace worthy of Russia. It is understood that the utterior negotiations and indemnity mentioned in the preliminaries of peace refer to the passage of the Dardanelles by war-ships of all nations as before, and the transfer of the Turkish fleet to Russia, for greater advantages than the free passage of the Dardanelles to all nations. While the general prospects of peace seem much improved, there is such a feeling of distrust and jealousy among the European nations as to make the situation a critical one, and the possibilities of dangerous complications are not very remote.

A LOTTERY OF DEATH.

Confederate Measures of Retaliation for the Hanging of Spies in Kentucky.

RY GENERAL ROBERT A. NORTHCOTT.
In the early part of the year 1863, General Burnside, who was in command of the Federal forces in Kentucky, apprehended two Confederate captains, whom upon investigation, he adjudged to be spies, and executed them by hanging. The Confederate Government "when it came to a knowledge of this execution, avowed that the two captains who had thus been summarily executed by General Burnside were not spies, and rescinded all measures of retaliation by hanging two Federal officers of equal rank. Shortly after this Captain Samuel McKee, of the Fourteenth Kentucky (Federal) Cavalry, was captured and confined in Libby prison, and the Confederates refused to parole him for exchange, announcing that they would hang him as an offset to one of the spies hung by Burnside. Subsequently a large number of Federal officers were captured at Rome, Ga. and Winchester, Va. These were all confined in Libby prison, Richmond, Va. After the Confederates had obtained possession of all these officers there was an order issued by General Winder, Provost Marshal of the Confederacy, that all Federal captains then prisoners of war, should draw lots to ascertain which two of the whole number should be executed by way of retaliation for the Kentucky affair.

On the morning of the 6th of July, 1863, the three hundred officers in Libby became almost jubilant over the news that a flag-of-truce boat had arrived at City Point for the purpose of conveying the Federal troops to Annapolis. This good news was followed by an order for all the captains in the prison to report in one of the lower rooms. This following as close upon the news of the arrival of the flag-of-truce boat, was regarded as still more encouraging. The prisoners concluded that the captains were ordered down for the purpose of being paroled preparatory to being conveyed to the boat, and that other officers would soon follow. The officers who had been left were in a state of intense anxiety to learn what disposition was to be made of the captives. They waited for an hour in the state of suspense when all the captains returned except two—but not in the same high spirits in which they left; but, on the contrary, in the deepest gloom. They had been forced to draw in a lottery in which the prize was death. Two of their number had drawn this prize. These were Capt. Henry W. Sawyer, of the 1st New Jersey cavalry, and John D. Flinn, 51st Indiana infantry.

DRAWING LOTS FOR DEATH.
When the captains had reached the room designated, the commandant of the prison informed them that he had a very painful duty to perform; that he had been ordered that all the captains should draw lots to ascertain which two of them should be executed by way of retaliation for the spies hung by Gen. Burnside. After he had written the name of each on a small slip of paper and deposited it in a box he then informed them that they could select one of their own number to draw two names from the box, and that the two thus drawn would suffer death by hanging. After consultation they concluded that the lots should be drawn by Rev. Mr. Brown, the venerable Chaplain of the Fifth Maryland Infantry, who was accordingly sent for and consented to perform the solemn work, and the result was that Captain Sawyer and Flinn drew the prize of death. After this all the captains save Sawyer and Flinn, were returned to their former quarters. The latter were escorted to General Winder's headquarters, where sentence of death by hanging was formally passed upon them, to take place at some time and place to be named by President Davis.

They were returned to the prison and confined to the cells for some days, but after a time they were permitted to remain with the other officers during the day but fastened in cells during the night. The authorities of the Federal Govern-

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ment upon learning of the condemnation of Sawyer and Flinn, and believing the condemnation to be groundless, immediately ordered General Fitzhugh Lee and Captain Winder, son of General Winder, who were then Confederate prisoners in the hands of the Federals, into close confinement, and informed the Confederate authorities that if Sawyer and Flinn were executed Lee and Winder would suffer death in the same manner. When the Confederate authorities learned this they modified their treatment of Sawyer and Flinn and placed them on the same footing with other Federal prisoners. After this but little was ever heard of the matter. The day of execution was never named by the Confederate President. Sawyer and Flinn were paroled with others and sent to Annapolis by flag-of-truce boat on the 14th of March, 1864.

HE WASN'T A DUELIST.

But He Was Better—He Was a Humorist.

In an interesting article on "Georgia Duels," by H. W. Grady, in the Philadelphia Weekly Times, we find the following amusing account of a gentleman who wasn't a duelist:

"There is one figure that stands out refreshingly cool and unique during these troublous times. This was John M. Dooley, the man who announced that he would not fight under any circumstances. He was probably the most brilliant man produced in that era, prolific of giants. He was the peer of Crawford on any field, and his superior in the legal forum. His abilities were transcendent, and his failure to make a national reputation arose doubtless from no other cause than his refusal to fight on any occasion. A non-combatant could not hold his head up in those turbulent times. Dooley had the most delicious humor, and a sharp tongue withal. He was continually getting in to trouble because of his satirical sayings. He was perfectly fearless of speech. Judge Graham once threatened to chastise him. Dooley replied:

"You can do so if you like. You will get no credit for it, however. Anybody can do it, and a great many have done it. He was once knocked down by a gentleman whom he had introduced as an interior judge of the inferior court of the interior county of Lincoln. He called lustily on the spectators for help, and when rescued from his antagonist, rubbed his head and remarked, dryly:

"Well, that is the forty-second fight I have been engaged in, and if ever I got the best of a single one I do not remember it."

Before Dooley's peace proclivities were fully known he was challenged to mortal combat by a Mr. Tate, who came to the field with Mr. W. H. Crawford as his second. Dooley accepted the challenge. Tate had lost a leg and wore a wooden one. When he and his friend reached the field they found Dooley alone, sitting on a stump.

"Where is your friend?" asked Crawford, in some surprise.

"And will be present in a moment, sir, I suppose?" said Crawford.

"Yes, as soon as he can find a bee-gum." "May I inquire what he wants with a bee-gum?"

"Why, I want to put my leg in it. Do you suppose I can afford to risk my leg of flesh against Tate's leg of wood? If I hit his leg he will get another to-morrow, and pay away as usual. If he hits mine, it may kill me to stump it: the balance of my life. No sir, I must have a gum. Then I will be just as much wood as he is, and we will be on equal terms."

"I understand you, Colonel Dooley; you do not intend to fight."

"Why, really, Colonel Crawford, I thought every body knew that."

"Very well, sir; but remember, colonel, you are in no condition to fight. You will fill the column of a newspaper to-morrow."

"I assure you, my dear sir, I had rather fill every column in every newspaper in Georgia than one coffin."

Re-opening a Thoroughfare.

In order to guard against results utterly subversive to health, it is absolutely essential that the grand thoroughfare or avenue of the system, the bowels, should be re-opened as speedily as possible when they become obstructed. If they are not, the bile is misdirected into the blood; the liver becomes torpid; viscid bilious matter gets into the stomach, and produces indigestion; headaches ensue, and other symptoms are produced, which, a prolongation of the existing condition only tends to aggravate. The aperient properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters constitute a most useful agent in overcoming constipation of the bowels, and promoting a regular habit of body. It is infinitely superior to the drastic cathartics frequently used for the purpose, since it does not, like them, act violently, but produces a natural painless effect, which does not impair the tone of the evacuator organs, which it invigorates instead of weakening. The stomach and liver also, indeed the entire system is strengthened and regulated by it.

Feb'dawdw

Every lady would get beautiful wonders of the world—Brazilian Brilliant Parities—a trial. The goods are guaranteed perfectly pure and harmless, while they are pleasant and effective. H. C. Stearns, Croft & Sherer, and Roberts, sell it.

Patrons of a first class hotel justly consider themselves entitled to comfortable rooms, bountiful food of rare and courteous treatment in the office. These, combined with a notable degree of elegance throughout, are to be found at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. Feb'dawdw

German Syrup.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Beecher's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed free of charge by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any decided case.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGNOLIA STORE.

Being desirous of changing my business and place of residence, I offer my STORE at Magnolia (Corner for Sale; also my house and lot, convenient to the store. The lot contains about three acres, well covered with Fruit trees, etc., consisting of about 70 Apple trees, in bearing (all in very good condition; Cherry trees, Siberian and Russian Pear trees, a few Peach trees, a few thorny Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, etc., of different varieties, Strawberries and Grapes. I will sell very cheap for cash, or on easy terms for good paper. Will sell store and stock alone if purchaser desires. It is a good point for country trade, but I have interests elsewhere that require my personal attention. J. F. BOWARD. Jan'dawdw

MERCHANT TAILORING.
